Agricultural Readers.

LOYALHOMEWORKERS





JOHN W. BLUME AND DAUGHTER. John W. Blume, Ledian Grove, Mo., was a priwate in Co. C. 66th Ind., is a corpenter by trade, and Commander of John Tidgens Post, Department of Missour, G.A.R. He has been a constant subso ther to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE over since its existence, save one year.

Ora M. Biume, daughter of John W. Blume, and only child, is five feet six inches high; dark hair and hazel eyes. She is a lover of music, flowers, and good literature, especially the C. C. Department of THE NATIONAL TERRENE.



FANNIE AND MARGIE DUFFY. Fannie and Margie Duffy, Fitchburg, Mass., are the widow and daughter of C. P. Duffy, First Sergeant, Co. C. 18th U. S. Inf., who served under the name of C. P. Morris. Mrs. Duffy is a N. T. C. C. Guard: born in Fitchburg, Mass., 1849. Her daughter Margie was born in 1880.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Rules of the Club,-- 1. Write briefly. Write only write on one subject, 5. Write your best, 6, Enc. week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll, First honor Ill include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

OUR ROLL CALL-NEW MEMBERS. The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. voteran's widow; member of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.] Maud Iliff, v.d., Washburn, Ill.; Birdie Thomp son, v.d. 28th Iowa, Cedarville, Kam.; Chas. White, Sparingsburg, Pa.; Rhoda C. Fox, v.d., Gouverneur, N. Y.; John H. Burns, National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kan,; C. Oscar Hardy, v.s., fills Corners, Ind.; L. Merium Oliphant, v.d., Menlo, Iowa; Kate, Persis, May, Carl, and Ernest Weny, Maryville, Mo.; Will Marks, Shenaudoah Iowa; George A. Newman, v.s., Clawson, Mich.; P. B. Howard, S. of V., Essex, Mass.; Susic Huffmen, v.d., Crozier, Ind.; Clarence Nutter, Hol brook, W. Va.; Anna Linsley, Hamilton, Mo.; Edith Griffith, Red Rinff, Cal.; Agues Foran, v.w., Mamte Foran, v.d., Aggie Foran, v.d., Mr. Holly, N. J. F. C. Brown, S. of V., Columbia, Mo.: Grace J. Young, Medina, O.; Bertha M. Snow, Kingfield Me.; Luiu S. Donaldson, Oak Lodge, Ind. Ter.

Wash, Annie Garber, v.d., Birdie Palmer, v.d., Fort Scott, Kan. New curoliments desiring correspondence: Artie Arington, Willie Willington, two young indies, Firekerville, W. Va.; Grace Caral, v.d., Spartens burg, Pa.; Mattie B. Darling, N. Ciarendon, Washington; Will Marks, Shennndonh, Iowa; Charlie White, v.s., Spartanaburg, Pa. Total, 12,957.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN POLITICS.

PROGRESS AND PATRIOTISM MAKE SPIRITED PROTEST. Charles T. Murphy finds himself in a hopeless

minority in the position he assumed on the question of woman in politics. Among all the communications received we have not one to sustain him in his views. Following are extracts from many spirited letters from the C. C., whose steps are set to the music of "Progress and Patriotism." This has been called "Woman's Century." A better name would be "The Century of Equal Rights and Pair Ping."

God gave men and women eyes to see with and cars to hear with and minds to think with. And he meant them for use, too, If a woman has a though: the world needs the world should have it. Batavia, Iowa. It ought not to die with her because she was born a Woman instead of a man. In the name of " Progress and Patriotism," clear the way! The C. C.

WOMEN MUST BRING POLITICS UP.

Penring the Eastern renders of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may think, after reading the letter of Charles A. Murphy, that the Missouri women are all like the ones of his acqualatance, I will state that there are a few in this neighborhood that have got "common sense," "brain," and "judgment, and I think I could pick out one or two, at least, style" than the noble sentiments and ambitions that the good are endowed with, and I scoreely doubt timt witign the same borders there could be those found who could hold the Presidential chair down with the weight of their intellect, good will, and genuine shrewdness. There is cutirely too much of the sentiment in this letter that it is necessary for one competent to hold public office | garet Butterfield, Marengo, Iowa. to sit on a dry-goods box and talk politics to boodlums and the general "bums." And a great many add to this the idea that one should be able to squirt tobacco uice, drink rotgut whisky, and tell smutty stories. This is not my view. I think one to be competent to hold a public office in a right manner should, in the first pince, have a keen some of justice, he a pure-minded person, one who loves right more than might or money. For a public office we should select one who can do something besides scheme to make a fat living off of someone else. For if they go to races, betting and gamilling on this and that, may be on some election, all the time, and getting a living and all the money they can without working for it and making it honestly, they are liable when placed in a public trust where they are in charge of public moneye to follow the justinet of their training and scheme to hold on to as much of the money as possible, and make way with it without taking very much trouble to hide their guilt. I believe the good ought to rais. Women should be allowed to vote, and the good men should and their strength thereto and suppress all meanners, wick educes, violence, teness-make this, indeed, the "land of the free," so that good, pure women can go anywhere in it without the blush of outraged feelings mourting their faces. In giving these rights let us not bring women down to the level of drygoods box politics, but raise politics to the pure atmosphere that woman occupies.-Ernest C. O'Neil, Rich Hill, Mo.

GIVE THE BUST PROPLE A CHANCE. It is very plain from the make-up of Charles A. Murphy's letter that he has no grounds for an argument, and so fills in with a lot of uscless words about styles, etc., and that woman would be more in her pince at home than on a dry-goods box talklug politics. If we had more men who would do that same thing instead of hanging around saloons and barrooms, we should have a much better state of officies than now exist. I say give our heat people a chance to help role this country, and they are the women. - W. A. Cudebec, S.V., Nunda, N. Y.

NOT ALL DEV-GOODS BOXES. No, Mr. Murphy, we women do not have to sit on a dry goods box in order to talk polities. We sould sit in our cosy little sitting-rooms, with a piece of work in our hands, and talk politics with our neighbors just as well as we can discuss the latest styles. There are a great many men who think that women have no right to vote, and that the polis is no piace for them. Now, could we not have separate polis? And even if we did vote at treated well. If a man is a gentleman, he will not so in the presence of indies. Loyally, Pro Patris- Brown, Summer Hid, Ill. Nellie Bl. Hands, Lonia, Mich.

A GALLANT DEFENSE. It occurs to me that women, having received from their Creator the same intellectual constitution as men, should be allowed to exercise their judgment in choosing a life's avocation which they are qualified to fill. For us to say that women ould not be the choosers of their own professions

is denying to them the first principles-the rudi-

ments, the alphabet-of our doctrine of human

equality. That the women shall not choose? Who

shall, then? Who knows what avocation she is

fitty qualified to fill but she herself? Brother Mur-

play must live in a community where the superi-

ority of the feminine gender has not as yet been

made manifest, or he could not speak in this de-

rogatory style. It is but superstition in men to believe that women are not their equals in mentality. Yours, Pro Patria—Edwyn J. Young, Gomtality. Yours, Pro Patria-Edwyn J. Young, Gom-

TOO MUCH BRAINS TO BE STREET LOAFERS, A woman would not be worthy of the name if she would sit on dry-good boxes or any other box and chew and spit tobacco till the sidewalk looked as if it had the small pox, and about every 10 minutes adjourn to the corner saloen and take a drink; but, then, she would be "talking politics." A woman may discuss buts, but you will never fird her doing it on a dry-goods box. O, no, Mr. Murphy, women have more brains, judgment, and common scuse than to do these things, but you will find men doing them every day.-Edith M. Haines,

East St. Louis, 111. A WORD FOR WOMAN. I think Mr. Murphy is unjust in his criticisms, especially when he says woman lacks brain, judgment, common sense, etc. We know very well that some of the brightest intellects of the day have been women; some of the most powerful nations the world has ever known have been ruled by women; some of the most renowned critics and best writers of the day are but the intellectually weak mortals of which friend Murphy speaks. As to sitting on dry-goods boxes arguing politics, there is nothing in that anyway, and the state of affairs would be bettered if this were abolished entirely. No nation has prospered that held woman in subjection or chained her to the drudgery of a household,-Homer C. Milier, Coldwail, Tenn.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD YES. BROTHER: Tthink you are wrong. Would you efuse woman the right to support herself, and thus leave her wholly dependent upon man's bounty? I say that woman should have the right to earn her own livelihood. If she can compete successfully in any work it is her right to do so. Women have goven themselves no mean competitors with men ilterature and art and in the professions. Who will dispute that women have a keener meral accalibility than men? Mr. Murphy, do you suppose that if women were enfranchised that they would sit on dry-goods boxes on the street corner and talk polities and smoke and spit tobacco juice over the sidewalk adjacent? No, she would show her superiority to man by abstaining from these. Woman's enfranchisement and the rights accorded hem to hold any public trust would purify the | dolph, N. Y. softical atmosphere; it is almost our only hope in ooking to better things in politics.-Ernest R. Os-

trom, Danbury, Iowa. THE C. C. IN MISSIONARY WORK. FEIENDS OF THE C. C.: I wonder if many of our TRIBUNE readers know how much missionary work is done by the C. C. ? During the last year I have had occasion to notice a little of what they are doing, and have been much pleased to find how many are, in a quiet way, doing work for the Master. Quite a little has been done for our mission here, and if not always acknowledged yet it has never been unnoticed, but all thankfully received. But one of our most active workers for the good of others has gone home to rest. Dear Aund May has folded her tired arms and closed her weary eyes and bade farewell to all. That query, so off repeated during her illness, while we hoped for her recovery, "What can we do without her," still comes to our minds, but remains unanswered, Yet we can do nothing better than to take up the work she has left. Aunt May has gone, but the poor, needy and suffering ones, many who have enuse to hold dear the name of Aunt May Keeler. are still about us. Some of her last work was for our C, C, quilt. While her hands were so fuil, yet names. Never a more busy one was taken from | want," the C. C. ranks, and yet to be busy for others was her delight. And now let me remind the C. C. that we have not yet enough blocks for the quilt, and hope others will send their names and contri-

lo so, but I have learned that they are indeed very poor and worthy of help. Money, no doubt, would most acceptable, yet if clothing that is still erviceable were sent them it might prove a great sp, and if my feel able to aid this soldier and his amily, and will write me, I will send the address I want to say that Maria Scott's "Don'ts for C. C. Girls" is very good, only she should add a few "Don'ts" for the C. C. beys. I wish you all a Merry Christmas. Pro Patria—Carrie A. King.

WOMAN'S ENLARGING SPIECE. As the years roll round, bringing, all of the time, are and more opportunities of self-improvement to woman, the marrow-minded prejudice which would keep her from using the gifts that God gave her in any work, whether it be that of doesor, inwyer, lecturer, preacher, or home-maker, must die away. The fact is undeniable that women are keeping pace with men in every occupation. Charles Murphy, jr., will probably have a num-ber of years to wait before he sees a woman President. Meanwhile he should hunt up some better argument against the woman official than the time vorn one of her devotion to fashion, or the falls clous one of her mental inferiority.-Lorena B.

Adamson. DID HE WAKE, OR WAS HE DECAMING? Let us hope, with all possible charity, that Mr. Murphy wrote that letter in his sleep, for who with his eyes open could write such a one? A woman on a dry-goods box ! No, friend Churies, no woman Etlen M. Scese, v.w., Minerva M. Seese, v.d., Ikent, aspires to such a sent. You will always find that a n seat reserved for your sex. The man that nirs such ideas in this age of the world may just as well clear the track first as last. - Mattie K. Luke.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION. According to Clus. A. Murphy's ideas we should reorganize the Guards with roles appropriate for weak-minded women, for surely they should not ccupy a position equal to superior man. Also our loved and honored Editor's place should be filled at once by some sensible man. I hope Brother Murphy will see the "error of his ways" soon, and conclude that some women, at least, are halfway sensible.- H. Edna Wilson, Nevada, Iowa,

OPINIONS OF A PAST AGE, I thought such opinions as Mr. Murphy exreases had been relegated to a past age, for we eldom bear them in this enlightened pineteenth century. Any thoughful person knows that there is not a single valid reason why a woman should not vote or aspire to any position she may wish to fill, and it seems to me that a man who thinks differently is lucking in respect and courtesy to women, his mother most of all. Those who have uch ideas have not given the matter enough thought to warrant them giving my opinion at all seems to me that he is getting out of his 'sphere" when he presumes to dictate as to what women should or should not do.-Effic E. Sparks,

NO LIMIT TO ASPIRATION. I think you will find women in the C. C., yes, In dissouri, too, who have the brain, judgment, and ommon sense to fill any public office, even that of President, if they aspire to that, And I do not think they would call an extra session of Congress to decide what style of bonnet should be worn My address has been changed from Walkerville to Shenaudoah, Iowa, - Daisy S. Deighton.

NOT THAT KIND OF PROPLE. How many of the women do you see standing around the streets and gossiping? They say that in the State who do not think more of "the latest a habit when once formed stays with a person, and f a person is in the liabit of going to a neighbor's to talk over the news now, do you not think we would go there and talk if we voted? About a woman being President! Does Mr. Murphy think if we could vote that we would vote for a woman who would not attend to her and her country's interest? We are not that kind of people.-Mar-

AND IF SO, WHY? Why, Brother Murphy, do so many of the busiless men in the largest cities of this country wish to obtain women to do their most important business instead of men? It was said by a prominent ousiness man of New York City (the gentleman I know well, and if it is necessary could give his name) that a woman is more adapted to do business where quickness and accuracy is required than a man. What would become of the schoolteachers, missionaries, hospital nurses, etc., should women be compelled to give up public positions? Would the men take their places, and could they do as much good as the women? To both questions the answer is "No." Is Brother Murphy a bachelor, or los some bright-eyed girl fitted him. that he should speak thus?-Lizzie Maude Hew-

lett, Manlinssett, L. I. INEZ HUMBERT PROPRESIES From the dawn of history woman has been rising from a position lower, socially, than the brutes the Egyptians worshiped; and as the mind of woman expanded, fettered as it was by colossal demagogs, she has risen step by step, purifying the poli educational, and social atmosphere. Brother Murphy, there are innumerable instances of wint she has done for the enrichment of the world, and been true to her womanly instincts, in art, science, and literature. We point with pride to Frances Willard, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Zerelda Wallace, and many others, with the brains, judgment, or comion sense to flil a public office. Put woman at the head of this country for six months, and man would be so bewildered by the way the country would change that he would think he had made a nisstep and landed in Paradise. Yours, Pro Pa-

tris-Inez M. Humbert, Shannon, Ill. WOMAN IS NOT MAN'S SLAVE, A great many men of to-day who fill public positions are men who drink, and no man is capable of filling a position who is addicted to strong drink. And as for women having the brains, there are plenty of them that have brains enough for most any position in the gift of the people, and on an average they have just as good judgment and common sense. We have some women in the United States who are ofore fit to fill the President's chair than some men who have been President. Woman should be treated as man's equal, not as man's slave. No, no, Brother Murphy, we must get out of that narrow, continued self-deception of ours, and be woman's champion, instead of trying to press her back. Let them come to the front; they the same polis, I do not see why we could not be | We owe our existence to women; so we should ever treat and respect them as such .- Frank O.

> YOU CANNOT HOLD WOMEN DOWN. Thousands of women in America and all over the world have, long years ago, demonstrated their fitness for public office. More than this, women have proved their intelligence equal, and in many respects superior, to man's. It is a fact that the young college girls pass a better examination tion the young men. The firest in matiematics

When Buby was sick, we gave her Castorn, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Brain," by Helen H. Gardner, of New York City,

which will convince him of his mistake. It is a pleasure to pass in review some of the intellectual women who have acquired fame in arts and sciences. Aspasia, born 470 years before Christ, in Athens. She made a great name; her house was the meeting place for all the most distinguished men of Greece, who met to discuss the highest questions of philosophy, politics and literature. Socrates, Pericles and Alcibiades highly respected Aspasia. Plato says that she was the teacher of Socrates. The name of Hypatia is familiar to all. Socrates, the scholar, said that in learning Hypatis far exceeded all the philosophers of her time. Philostorgrius affirmed she surpassed her father in estronomy. But why need I refer to the famous women of the distant past; the present has thousands of cultured women-Annie Besant, Helen H. Gardner, Ida Craddock; all the women leaders of the W. C. T. U.; noble lecturers and authors like Mesdames M. A. Freeman, Mattie Kerkall, R. S. Lilley, Lucy N. Colman, Jennie B. Hagan-Jackson, Ella Wheeler-Wilcox, Libbie Watson, Lucy Colby, Flora W. Fox; all the women interested in the liberty of women, like Mrs. Frank Leslie and scores of other noble women I might name. I say wemen are entitled to justice, and let us not be so selfish as to deprive them of any office they are competent to fill. Thousands of women cierks at Washington, D. C., contradict the statement that vomen are incompetents. Women may have smaller brains than men, but their brains are finer

han men's brains, hence many of them are smarter. Do not try to restrict women in their aspirationsfor you can't do it, you know." I will be glad when the women can vote, and I's only a scoundrel who will now deprive them of that right. The women have just as much right to vote as men; and why should they not have? What business, what just right has a man to tell a woman she cannot vote? It is only brute force that now debars her from voting; surely it cannot be in telligence or fairness? In our postoffice at this place woman fills the position better than it ever was fitted before by any man. She is a daughter of a G. A.R. veteran, Miss Ella Merrill her name. If men are so much more capable than women, why is it so many women are the typewriters for the fore-most men of America?—R. R. Jones, East Ran-

N. T. C. C. GUARDS. Edith M. Haines, 615 Bond avenue, East St. Louis, II., reports some responses to her appeal for a flag fund for the Guards, and would like others to make

laste in forwarding contributions,

Emma Martin, Horton, Iowa, was unable to attend the Guards Reunion in that State, and hopes some one will kindly report. The name of Herman Swift, Lather, Mich., should have been mentioned with that of his two sisters in their liberal offer to donate to a Division flag fund. Our Guard sister, Ida E. Sawyer, of Michigan, favors the Editor with a lovely C. C. memento, in the shape of a sprig of spun glass, which she her-

self saw in the making.

J. E. Wisehart, Ohio, Color Guard, 17 Mead street, Zanesville, O., is endeavoring to secure funds for a flag, and in an address to Buckeye members, says: "Oblo should be the banner State if we work for it. We desire to get a good flag, and should have it in time for the Renoison at Piqua, and to do this we must be moving. The case will be laid before each one in a paper prepared by the Adjutant, and let me arge you to keep the papers moving, for time is precious. If each member will send me 50 she found time to piece several blocks and sent 18 | cents we will have nearly enough to get what we

Annie I. Williams, commenting on the death of Charles Hyland, says: "In their grief at the time his friends did not think to notify us, so no one but a brother from their own town attended the funeral. Had we known it doubtless quite a number would have been present from our Division. brother Willie writes me that Brother Litchfield, of Beechwood, pinned his own badge on Charlie's Not long ago came a call for help from a helpless soldier, his invalid wife, and five children. I was invited to visit the family and be satisfied of their destitution and need of help, but was not able to destitution and need of help, but was not able to the first the family and he call from a better care, are making them pay from the start and will to about 600 feet below the level of the Mediter-the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. They are learning that the road to the finish. lid we think last fast day that Charlie t to be mustered out. He has gone to meet Brothers Ezra and Walter, How little do we know who next will be called to join them. If possible, I wish whenever a member is seriously ill and friends know that recovery is impossible, that they would notify the Commander, so other members can be notified, and all who can may attend the funeral." Very neal membership applications, convenient alike for the National and Division Investigating Committees, have been prepared and issued to Divi-tons by Adj't-Gen. Scamen. For this reason the form of application appearing frequently in the C. C. columns will be discontinued. Guards by States can secure these applications for their friends

Kate Warthen, of Kansas, has taken up the work of the Historic Committee, as Chairman, in carnest, as the successor of W. H. Sheahan, resigned for lack of time. Emmet Searcy, of Tennessee, and Flora Conner of California, have been chosen as her associates.

TRIBUNE EXCHANGE-WANTED. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Exchange will be devoted solely to the exchange of souvenirs. Any thing pertaining to business must be sent to the advertising department.

To Exchange: Prize for best painted, written or drawn postal autograph received within three weeks; also letters with Vermont and New York C.'s.-M. Alice Cowdry, Bradford, Vt. People's Home Journal, one year, for prettiest cabinet phoograph.-Willie Hodges, New Centerville, Wis-Prize for every tenth postal autograph.—Edwyn Young, Gomersal, Pa. Painted prize for prettiest perforated alphabet pattern received before Jan. I. 1892,-Corinna Parsons, Newell, Iowa,-Prize for est autograph.-Annie Cook, Saugus, Mass.-Friendship ribbon and postal autographs.-Maggie J. McClellan, Morton, Pn. Pretty work-basket for collection of mementoes from lady, and hat-band for collection from gentleman, before Feb. 1,-Fanny Briggs, v. d., Brookville, Wis. Doemer's "ccimical Exercises for best offer.-Delia Scarcy, Ash Grove, Mo. Prize for prettiest piece of silk, satio, velvet, or plush received by Jan. L.-Delia Younken Hicks, Cameron, W. Va. Half-yard of ribbon for memory hoop, with directions for mak ing, for prettiest package of worsted pieces for quiit, before Dec. 25; size, 3½ inches square.—Helen E. Frisbie, Walnut, Iowa, One dollar in money, or C. C. badge, for bundsomest block, 12 inches

square, for quilt, within two months.-Waiter A. Wanted; Lain Hackman to know I have waited nationally for photograph.-Willie Hodges New Centerville, Wis. Address of Rena Handly and Lizzie Fiemming, Humbolt, Iowa; also to know why Effic Caldwell does not return photograph, Carl Walker, Udall, Kan. New correspondent every State and Territory in the Union.-Will P. Martisch, Janesville, Wis. To change my address from Brattlehoro to 28 Hooker street, Springfield Mass.-Mamie E. Clark, Address of Clara C Bryant.-F. C. Brown, Columbia, Mo. Song "So-Shanty on the Claim,"-Lydia M. Stilken, Blson, Kan. Toknow C. C.'s named Hillery; autographs exchanged.-Robert N. Hillery, Suchomish City,

Postal autographs: Repecially with Western C. C.'s, Carl Wasker, Udail, Ken.; Nellie M. Stoddard Lemoin, Iowa; Cins. Fuller, Troop B, 4th U. S Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Mamie E. Conklin, Farmingdale, L. L.; A. Mabel Hunt, Avon, Mass.; Grace J. Young, Medina, O.; Lulu S. Dondson, Oak Lodge, Ind. Ter.; Katic and Ella Kertetter, Augustaville, Pa. Prizes awarded: Nellie A. Goss, Forest City, owa, to Frank L. Holl-ubaugh, Shelby, O., for Julia Pringle, Niagara Falls, N. to Frank McMurray, Canton, O., for best rock-ndy recipe. Annie L. Williams to Mrs. Addie i. Roberts, picture of "Sim's Boy," for best name or pet squirrel.

CURIOUS CORNER.

Answers to questions will not be published withn two or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies and receive conorable mention with the number of answers. Daniel Webster died at his home, Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852. George Washington received the first money, \$1,000, on account of his salary, which accrued to

the Government under the first revenue tariff of The first Capitals of the United States, before Vashington was finally chosen, were Philadelphia, York, Lancaster, Baltimore, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. Clara Louise Kellogg was the first great American prima donna. The Patti sisters were Italian born, hough brought up in New York.

 What island was settled by mutineers?—G. H. 2. Which is the most elevated Capital in the United States?-Carl Walker. 3. What woman descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the greatest woman patriots if the war, still lives, and in what circumstances .-Kate B. Sherwood.

BIELE BRIGADE. The wine our Savior supplied was used at the marriage as follows: This ceremony was performed in the upper room of private houses. The betrothed pair stood under a canopy, the bride being vailed, both wearing crowns, which were severa Omes exchanged during the ceremony. The officisting minister was not a priest, nor necessarily rabbi, but an elder, who, standing behind the canopy holding a cup of blessing, invoked a benediction on the assembly. He then gave a cup of wine to the betrothed, who pledged one another, the bridegroom draining his cup, dashing it to he ground, crushing it with his beel, and swearing fidelity notil its powdered fragments should be reunited. The marriage contract was next read, and attested by each person present drinking a cup of wine. The friends next walked around the opy, chanting psalms and showering rice upon the couple. The ceremony was concluded by the elder invoking the seven blessings upon them, drinking the benedictory cop, and passing to around the assembly. It was for this cup that our savior supplied the wine at Cana. After dark the bridegroom led the bride homeward, attended by he friends of each, while others joined the procesion on its way, bearing hymencal lamps in token of respect. Arrived at the bridegroom's house, all were invited to a feast, which by the rich was repeated for seven nights, the festivities being proonged to a late hour.

Resurrection is mentioned 42 times in the New Testament. The distinctions of kindred were not accurately defined, and there was a paucity of words to express them; thus all collateral relations were called were "cousins," and descendants in the direct line, however remote, were "sons" or "daugh-

Abraham introduced the ass into Palestine,

tioned as personal ornaments? - Jessie Delay.

ham? -Jennie Tracy.

fixion ?-Rhoda Thompson.

1. What was the first promise God made to Abra-

2. What was given to deaden the pain of cruci

3. Where in the Bible are precious stones men-

Some Practical Suggestions for Our

FARM HINTS. Peas when grown as a field crop should be sown about four inches deep, which can be done with a seed drill, or by sowing upon the surface and then plawing four inches deep with narrow furrows. They yield about one and one-half tons of seed to the acre, which, when ground, make one of the best grains for stock feeding, and particularly for milch cows. Two pounds of pea meal is supposed to have a feeding value equal to six pounds of wheat bran. The value of soapsuds as a fertilizer has long een known, but it gets its value from the ni-

trogen furnished in the grease and potash being so chemically united in the soap as to be all immediately available, and by its liquid form evenly distributed through the soil. A liquid fertilizer made by dissolving muriate of potash and nitrate of soda would undoubtedly be of great benefit to many crops and vines which are known to thrive by application of soapsuds. A growing hog will, if of good breed, increase fully one pound in weight every day of its life. If it does this it is pretty sure to leave a profit over cost of feeding, aside from its addition to the manure pile. If it does not, dispose of it in ome way, and get pigs that will do this. There

and the grades of these for feeding are as good as the pure blood. Pumpkins are easily injured by freezing, and they are fed. The seeds are diuretic and decrease milk flow .- American Cultivator.

SHEEP IN KANSAS. The condition of the sheep-raising industry of Kansas was set forth as follows by the President of the Kansas Sheep Growers' Association in his opening address: The farmers of Kansas are beginning to realize that they can put nothing upon their farms which will convert the

surplus of coarse products they are now wasting into money as profitably as a flock of sheep, and they are going at it in a different way from what they did when they went into the business 10 to 12 years ago. Then it was anything to get numbers and get a start cheaply. Unlimited range was about them, and it must be utilized at once and before the neighbor got too much of it. Inexperienced

and careless management-scrub management, natural result that with depression came an almost total abandonment of the business. The few who have stayed by their sheep have

pastures and on tame grass.

CELERY FARM.

A. Borst, of Greentown, O., says the Michigan Farmer, owns the largest colory farm, under one man's management, there is in the country. He has 70 acres in celery, and 30 acres more are being prepared for the crop. His profits vary from \$200 to \$400 per acre.

At the meeting of the American Pomologiical Society in Washington, it conceded that the fruit exhibited from the extreme north was much brighter in color than that from the Middle and Southern States. A farmer near Vassalboro, Me., sent 11 gos-

lings to market, weighing, when dressed, 78 pounds, which were all hatched and raised by one old goose from her own eggs. He says she would have done better if she had not been bothered by foxes. He sold them for \$15.60. In cooking potatoes for the hens do not use the water in which they are boiled to scald the bran. Turn it off, and use clear water if anything more is needed than is developed by mashing the potatoes. Potato-water is not wholesome or cleanly, and may even be poison-

The State Board of Agriculture, of Missouri, have decided to hold a dehorning test at Marshall, Mo., Dec. 10 and 11, at which time a number of different machines will be tested. Frank B. Hearne, Independence, is manager. WHY BEES DIE IN WINTER.

Bees die in Winter because the conditions necessary for their health and comfort are not fulfilled. In the main bee-keepers agree as to what these conditions should be, but differ in their methods for securing them. Every bee-keeper should know what these ouditions are, and, after knowing other peo-

ples' methods, select the ones that his judgment and experience of others would recommend, making such variations as would be wise. These requisites are, in brief, wholesome food, pure air, an even and proper temperature, and quiet. The first of these means good capped honey, and not less than 25 pounds;

though if all the above conditions were fulfilled not near this amount would be needed. Winter is the resting time for the bees, if not disturbed or compelled to keep up bodily heat, but very little honey will be consumed. Bees as well as men need pure air, but they do not need much of it. This is true of all insects, and especially when they are inactive.

So while the hive must be ventilated, all drafts of air through it should be avoided,-Indiana Farmer. PROTECTING TREES FROM RABBITS. Wm. Glenn, Griggsville, Ill., writes Orange Judd Farmer: "I protect my orchard trees from rabbits with corn-stalks. Take sections of the butt end of the stalks about 18 inches long. split them, make holes about three inches from

each end parallel to the split surface with an awl, and string enough of them upon wires to encircle the tree. Keep the split surface next the trunk. These protections will last two or three years." Wants a Wife.

We present herewith the portrait of a comrade who desires to find a good woman for his wife. Comrade Joseph Kihn, of Freemont, O., is a native of Folperswiller, Canton de Sarreguetaines, France, where he was reared on

a farm. He came to America with his parents. He enlisted in Co. F, 8th Ohio, and served through the war. Comrade Kihn is a man of culture and good habits. He would be much pleased to correspond with soldiers' widows or daughters not

over 40 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Comrade Kihn will not answer letters that are unsatisfactory.

Effect and Cause, [Life.]

Mrs. Trotter-Oh, Henry, do throw away that cigar. It is something awful, (After a pause.) Do you know that Mrs. Barlow -aves money for her husband by buying his cigars? Trotter-I thought as much-this is a cigar that Barlow gave me.

IS THE THEORY, THAT ALL ENDEMIC

EPIDEMIC, AND CONTAGIOUS DIS-EASES, are produced by minute infecting germs or microbes, peculiar to each disease, which enter the system as mentioned in our Treatise, page 12, under the heading "WHAT IS BLOOD POISON?" Recent experiments show this to be a fact, and that the true way to rid the system of disease is to force out these microbes or germs through the pores of the skin. S.S.S. does this in the most effectual manner, by changing the character of the blood, so that the poisonous germs cannot exist in it; they are, therefore, forced out. S. S. S. not only forces out the microbes, but also the poison - both coming out brothers" or "sisters," those of further degree | through the pores of the skin; or if there should be a sore or ulcer the poison comes | so extraordinary and their size so large that the out through it. S.S.S. is entirely vegetable, is absolutely harmless, and builds up the general health, instead of depleting, as is the case with mercury and potash mixtures. Send for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, Mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

[One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.1

SUBJECT: SEVEN APOSTLES FISHING. 1. Data.

We have but one account, to wit, St. John, 21:1-14. We may add a more clause from St. Matt., (28:16), "Then the 11 Disciples went away into Galilee"; a general statement including the incident of our present lesson, and simply introducing the paragraph we now

2. Preliminary.

We now examine Christ's 37th miracle. After his resurrection, our Savior was seen 11 times. The lesson this week is an account of his seventh appearance. He was seen first by Mary Magdalene, next by several women, next by St. Peter, next by two Disciples on the way to Emmans, next by 10 Apostles, next by 11 Apostles, and next by seven, as reported in our lesson. Looking over the above we find the lesson which we now study is an account of Christ's third appearance to his Apostles in a body. (V. 14.) First he was seen by 10 Apostles, then by 11, and now by seven. The second verse contains a list of the names of five of the seven-Sts. Peter, Thomas, Nathaniel, John, James the Greater. We notice the writer (St. John) was present. Matt., 28:16, shows the 11 left Jerusalem and went to Galilee, though only seven met Christ this time. are several breeds that can be fed with profit,

3. Time. We cannot give the interval between Christ's meeting the 11 and then the seven. He met the 11 at Jerusalem Sunday evening, March much valuable feed is thus lost every Fall for | 27, A. D. 29. The appearance of Jesus with lack of care. If put in a barn basement they the seven was at the Sca of Galilee, probably may be kept until January, and so long as they | in the vicinity of Capernaum. The distance last they make a cheap, rich food for milch | from Jerusalem to Capernaum is about 80 miles. cows, especially if the seeds are removed before | Giving the Disciples time to go afoot, as directed by Christ, back to Galilee, we may put the interview of Jesus and the seven on Wednesday, March 30. It was early in the morning. (V. 4.)

"After these things" (V. 1) we are probably to undestand after the resurrection. The first appearance of Christ with his Apostles took place Sunday evening. March 20; the second, Sunday evening, March 27. Hence, the Apostles remained in Jerusalem till that date. Then they went on foot to Galilee two or three days' journey. We cannot fix the time of this lesson earlier than the 30th.

4. Where. Verse I shows this lesson is located at the Sea of Tiberias. The Jews say, "Of all the seven seas God made he chose alone the Sea of Galilee." That body of sacred water has the following names : Sea of Galilee (St. Mat., 4: 18); went hand in hand with scrub stock, with the | Sea of Tiberias, as in this lesson; Lake Gennesaret (St. L., 5:1); Sea of Chinnereth (Nu., 34:11); Chinneroth (Jos., 12:3); Cinneroth (1 Ki., 15: 20); the modern name, Bahr Tubarfound them all along the most profitable stock | iyeh. It is about 12 miles long and six broad, upon their farms, and all now starting are 165 feet deep. Hills surround it ranging securing better stock, giving them better care, from 500 to 1,200 feet in hight. It is put at

> the sepulcher, finding it empty, the two Augels whom they met said, "Go your way quickly and tell his Disciples that he is risen from the dead, and, behold, he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall yo see him.' (Mat., 28:7; Mark, 16:7.) Just afterwards the same women met Christ and he said, "Tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there they shall see me." (Mat., 28:10.) In St. John's Gospel (20:10) we read, "Then the Disciples went away again into their own homes," viz., into Galilee. This seems to be contradictory to St. Luke, 24: 49, reading, "Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high." These words were spoken to the 10 on the evening of the resurrection day, and refer to the scenes of the Pentecost, 50 days afterward. However we may account for the Disciples not remaining in Jerusalem, however we may explain their going to Gali-Ice, and that by the order of Christ, we know the 11 Apostles were all present at Jerusalem when the pentecostal shower descended. They did not leave Jerusalem to go forth with their commissions to preach the Gospel to every creature until after the descent of the Holy Spirit on the 120 and the conversion of the

In view of our Savior's directions to the Apostles to go to Galilee and his promise to meet them there, we are not suprised to find them back home and on the Sea of Galilee.

5. The Facts. No aggressive work in Christ's Kingdom was to be accomplished between the resurrection and the ascension. It was a sort of vacation period for the Apostles, and they could be spared from Jerusalem, providing they returned to be present at the Ascension and the Pentecost. They must not take final leave of the city till "endued with power from on high," (St. Luke, 24: 49.) It was very natural that, being so near their old homes, the Apostles would be pleased to revisit them. Jesus probably consulted their preferences in making Galilee the place where he would meet them. After the Ascension and the scenes of Pentecost, the Apostles would have no opportunity for vacation, no chance to spend a few days with parents and friends amid the scenes and pursuits of home. Then, being at the sea, used to the boats and fond of fishing, it is no wonder the Apostles would be pleased to spend a little of vacation time in their old pursuit. So we find Peter proposing to the rest that the company take boat and pass a while in fishing, and all heartily respond to the suggestion. Though expert and diligent fishermen, they

spent a night without catching a fish. Now we reach the seventh appearance of Christ after the resurrection, and it chances to be to seven Apostles. They had been trying all night to get fishes into their seine, but without any success. They saw a human figure off on the shore, but could not recognize its identity. There were reasons. It was early in the morning. (V. 4.) The new translation has when day was now breaking." It was not yet clear daylight. Then, the boat was about 95 feet from the shore. (V. 8. Each cubit or ell is one and 824-thousandths inches.) Further, it seems our Savior during the 40 days after the resurrection did not always appear just as before the resurrection, (20:14.) He even at times controlled the vision of those who saw him, so that he appeared some different. (St. Lu., 24: 16.) And, although he had promised to meet them in Galilee, his appearance just then was probably unexpected to some degree, so much so at any rate that they required a moment for the equipose of emotion and the suppression of surprise. It is clear the petual motion? 2. What constitutes perpetual Apostles did not have any fears of the figure on the shore, as though it were a specter. They thought the form was that of a mere passer-by. Some have intimated a part explanation of the the aid of external force. It is manifestly impossible surprise of the Apostles was due to his appear- to accomplish such a thing without destroying ing to them on the seashore instead of a mount- resistance to motion, which is as impossible as deain, and these interpreters quote St. Matt., 28:16. But the appointments as stated in St. absolutely preclude the possibility of such an in-Mt., 28: 7 and 10, say nothing of a mountain. vention, the United States Patent Office yearly re-The promise to meet them on a mountain, ceives thousands of communications from persons alluded to in St. Mt., 28: 16 was, it would seem, made in Jerusalem. That it refers to an appearance different from that of St. Matt., 28:7, are regarded as cranks. 10, is plain from the fact that soon after the seventh appearance, viz., the one to the seven apply for commutation in lieu of an artificial arm, on the seashore, he joined 500 disciples on some which is due me? 2. If the soldier gets a bitt on the seashore, he joined 500 disciples on some mountain near Capernaum—said appearance being the eighth after his resurrection.

A conversation sprung up between the shoreman and the seamen. Nothing is more natural | printion for this purpose is now exhausted, but it is than to ask fishermen of their success. So the passer-by shouts out, in substance, "Have you caught any fishes?" "Meat" is a general word for food. We do not hold the shoreman was asking for something to eat. His question was not a selfish one, but rather proof of genuine interest in the toilers with the net. In the East the word "Children" is a familiar address, like our words, boys, neighbors, friends, Receiving a negative answer, he cried out: 'Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find." (V. 6.) At once the net was and never returned, having been demented full. That was singular. The night is the April 3, 1869, and partly so from then until 1887. best time in which to fish, and yet here in the when he applied to have his record amended and morning is success after a night of unavailing

effort. And what difference could it make as to which side of the boat the net was cast? Christ is recognized. The great draft of fishes, the Apostles reason, is miraculous. St. | soldier referred to was granted an honorable dis-John, probably recalling a similar miracle of Jesus wrought in January, A. D. 27, (Lu. 5:1-10,) is convinced the figure seen and talking on the shore is Christ, and so he exclaims, "It is the to a pension. Lord." (V. 7.) The large number caught was draft was counted and it was found there were

not injured. St. Peter's impetuous nature is apparent

He was not nude, but wore, while fishing, only the garments which, fitting close to his body, Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the did not impede his action while adjusting the International Sunday-school Lesson Ap- net. But he would not appear even thus parpointed for Dec. 20, 1891, St. John, 21:1- | tially attired in the presence of Christ. So he seized his coat, fastening it about his person firmly by means of his girdle so that he could have more free use of his limbs in the water. The six Apostles soon reached the shore, haul-

ing in the net meanwhile. Christ and the seven have a meal of bread and fish. It would seem the fire and food were miraculously supplied. We notice the reverence of the Disciples for Christ, the lack of any rude familiarity. (Compare 4: 27.) Without doubt Jesus asked a blessing before partaking of the meal. (6:11; Mt., 26:26.) We do not learn that any of the 153 fishes were eaten, nor of their disposition. They were probably taken home for use or sale.

6. Analysis. 1. When. Wed., Mch. 30, A. D. 29. Early. Probably near Capernaum, Galilee, 3. Miraela Christ. 1. No fishes caught at night. 2. All experienced fisher-3. Christ not a fisherman. 4. No victue in a particular 4. It was a

Micacle.

8. Caught by net, 9. Net drawn to land, 10. Not not broken. 11. Witnesses, Seven. (V. 2.) 1. Christ inquired whether they had food. 2. Cooked by fire. Whence the fire?

3. Of bread and fishes.

Whence these?

would succeed.

6. They caught 153.

7. 300 feet off shore.

4. Asked a blessing? 5, The Meal. 5. Eight partook. 6. The fishes taken from the 7. The 7 invited by Christ. He host; they guests. S. Did Christ cat ? St. Luke,

24: 43. 9. All hungry. 1. Christ a Deity. 6. Doctrines. 2. The Resurrection of Christ a fact. 1. Care for others physically. (5.)

2. Christ is the sailor's Friend. 3. Be industrious. Work while waiting. (3.) 4. Go to Christ in extremes and disappointments, 5. Fish for men. (St. Mt., 4: 19.) 6. Set good example, (V. 3.)

supplies.

ethics. 9. Individuality-"L" (3.) 10. Co-operate with God. 11. Reverential in talking to and of Christ. 12. Hospitable. Invite com-

pany to eat.

7. Go to Christ for temporal

13. Comfort in the doctrine of the resurrection. 8. Reporter. | St. John. 7. Parallelisms. The world.

2. Seven Apostles, 2. | The ministry, 3. Fishes (153). 11. | Christians, (St. Luke, 5:10.) 4. Net. 6. Church. 5, All night, 3, Patience. 6. A fishing, 3. Work. Catching men. (St. La., 5: 10.) Holy Communion. 8. So many. 11. | Success of the Gospel.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects.

To Correspondents. - Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents" Column." Noatten tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by small will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this coi-

umn within three weeks. I Several Subscribers write us as to the cause of delay n their pension claims. It is not, of course, possible for us to give such specific information in each case without being familiar with the papers therein, but we think the following general statement will explain to many why there appears to be a neglect in their cases. Some time after the passage of the act of June 27, 1800, the Pension Bureau established the practice in adjudicating claims of giving a preference to those claimants who were not already on the roll, so that their claims could be allowed more rapidly than those of the claimants who were already pensioned. This rule of action, which is on the whole very just, has been quite generally followed by the Pension Bureau, until now a great majority of the original claims which have been pending and complete for some time have been dis-posed of, and the balance will be finally acted on in a short time. The Pension Bureau is now also acting on the latter class of claims, in which the claimants now receive a pension under the old law and have applied for increase under the new law; and those of this class who have had claims pending may expect official action within a reasonable time. It is not, of course, possible for the delay in ail cases to be explained in a general statement, but we think the above will apply to nearly all cases

in which there is apparent delay on the part of the Pension Bureau. J. W., Boston, Mass. - On what terms can a soldier holding an honorable discharge from the 5th Regiment of Artillery obtain 160 acres of land from the Government, the soldier having rendered a service of five years? Answer. Unless the service of the soldier referred to was rendered during the war of the rebellion he cannot receive the benefits of the laws giving special advantages to soldiers in taking out homestead entries. Where a soldier has served in the Army or Navy during the war he can have his homestead application filed by an agent who lives near the land, and he will then have six months within which to commence residence and mprovement as required by law. Ordinarily, a person must live on a homestead entry five years, but in the case of a soldier of the late war the neriod of his military service, not exceeding four years, however, in any case, will be deducted from the five years' residence ordinarily required. At least one year's residence must be had in every case, even if the soldier served more than four years. These are the only advantages the soldier

has over other homestead entrymen, J. M., Brownington, Mo.-1. Is there a standing offer by the United States or any other Government to reward any person who may invent permotion? Answer, 1. No. 2. Perpetual motion, in mechanics, is defined to be a machine which, when set in motion, would continue to move perpetunily, or until its parts became worn out, without stroving the law of gravity itself; but notwith standing this, and the fact that the laws of motion who think they have invented perpetual motion The Patent Office has prepared a circular which it sends to these perpetual-motion inventors, who A. D. B., Schuyler, Ill. 1. To whom should 1

passed by Congress, does that debar him from re-

ceiving pension under any of the general pension laws? Answer. L. Apply to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. The last approthought that Congress, which met on Monday last, will soon make another appropriation. 2, No; although the soldier could not receive two pensions for the same period of time, the fact that he is pensioned by special act of Congress will not debar him from applying under the old or new law for a higher rating than now received, and if found entitled to a higher rating than that received by special act, the same would be allowed the soldier, providing the special act itself does not specify the exact amount the pensioner is to receive. J. G., Moscow, Idaho, -A soldier enlisted June 5, 1861, for five years, and was wounded in back, head and shoulder on July 1, 1862, and left his company an honorable discharge granted. In December, 1839, he received an honorable discharge dated April 3, 1869. Can he receive pay from the date when he was wounded to the date of his discharge? Answer. No. The act of March 2, 1889, under which the charge, expressly provides that in such a case so pay or allowances can be paid for any period during which the soldier was absent from his command without leave. The soldler is, it appears, entitled

pensioned for rheumatism applied for increase in June, 1883, on rheumatism and resulting heart disease. The application was rejected. In December, 153 fishes. (V. 11.) Singular, too, the net was 1884, the soldier again applied for increase, alleging, as before, rheumatism and resulting heart diease. The application was again rejected. In again. At the first intimation Christ is at crease, alleging, as before, rheumatism and resulthand he leaps into the sea to swim to him. He log heart disease. He was examined by a Board cannot wait for the boat to be rowed ashore. of Surgeons on June 4, 1886. The application was

J. E. B., Green's Fork, Ind .- A soldier who was

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beat Culture, 9 East 14th at., New York. Mention The National Tribuna.

allowed, and the certificate stated that the pension was for the above-named disabilities. At what date hould the increase begin? Answer. An increase pension on original disability can only date on the date of the medical examination showing applicant entitled to such increase. The case of the party to whom you refer is not an unusual one. The increase, if allowed, will commonce June 4, 1886, when he was last examined.

B. F. L. Middlehoro, Mass.—An honombly-discoharged soldier of the late war, being soldied to

join the Grand Army of the Republic, applied for nembership through a Post in this locality, but was blackhalled. He was told that the cause of his being black builed was the comrado who presented his application. He waited six months, and then applied through another comrade, and the committee reported favorably, but he was again blackballed. The comrades of the Post tell the soldier that personal prejudice was the cause of his being blackballed. He has very good recommendations from G.A.R. men, and is favorably known to the officers of the Post. He now desires to apply through another Post, knowing that it is useless to ry to join the Post which twice rejected him, What steps should be take? Answer. A rejected ppilmant cannot join the Grand Army of the Re-5. Christ told them they public through any other Post than the one which rejected him, without the consent, by a two-thirds vote, of the Post which rejected him. The soldier referred to should endeavor to obtain this consent, or waiver of inrisdiction. G. O. B.-The Pension Bureau will not secent

ernia of one side as a result of hernia of the other. The pensioner to whom you refer should therefore apply under the new law for the \$12 rating for double hernia. It would be well for him to mention in his application all the disabilities with which he is now suffering, so that in case the \$12 sting is not allowed for double hernin, it may be flowed on his other combined disabilities, J. B., Cramfordsville, Ind. - A soldier enlisted in June, 1861, for three years, and at the expiration of histerm of service received an honorable discharge, He then re enlisted and was transferred to another company; he served four months and received one nstallment of the veteran bounty, and was sent to the hospital, sick. On recovering his health, he left the hospital to rejoin his regiment, but changed his mind and joined another under an assumed name, After serving out this last collistment he was hone orably discharged therefrom under his assumed name, but he now stands on the records under his true name as a deserter. Is there any way by which he can get his record amended? Ausurr. If the soldier can establish to the satisfaction of the War Department that his re-culistment after deserting was not made to secure bounty or other allowances which he would not have received had he served out his original enlistment,

> Poor Man! [Brandon Buckshaw,]

he can secure an honorable discharge, providing

he re-enlisted within four months from the date

when he was due to return to his original com-

pany and regiment. If his desertion and re-entists

ment was made to secure additional bounty, he

cannot now receive an honorable discharge.

Mr. Fellows-Mr. Whitehead, what makes you look so despondent this evening? Mr. Whitehead-Well, Fellows, the fact is, I'm in trouble. I've been contesting my wife's 8. Befitting attire. Dress will,

Mr. Fellows-Your wife's will? Why, I didn't know your wife is dead. Mr. Whitehead-Dead; no, by Jove. That's what makes the contest so hard.

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